



CENTRAL BANK
of BELIZE

MONTHLY ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

JUNE 2026



www.centralbank.org.bz

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms:

BEL	Belize Electricity Limited
BGA	Banana Growers' Association
BSI/ASR	Belize Sugar Industries Limited/American Sugar Refining
BTB	Belize Tourism Board
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBB	Central Bank of Belize
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CPBL	Citrus Products of Belize Limited
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
MOF	Ministry of Finance
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
T-bill	Treasury bill
UHS	Universal Health Services
US	United States

Abbreviations and Conventions:

\$	the Belize dollar unless otherwise stated
bn	billion
bp	basis point
mn	million
ps	pound solids
TC/TS	long-tons cane to long-ton sugar
Y-o-Y	year-on-year
YTD	year-to-date

Notes:

1. Since May of 1976, the Belize dollar has been fixed to the US dollar at the rate of US\$1.00 = BZ\$2.00.
2. The 2026 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2025 have been revised.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, the Central Bank of Belize is the source of all tables and charts.
4. Ratios to GDP for 2025 are based on GDP estimates from the Central Bank of Belize.

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Summary of Economic Indicators

Money Supply

Money Supply

January - June 2026

+0.7%

YTD change on December 2025

Net Foreign Assets

January - June 2026

+3.7%

YTD change on December 2025

Net Domestic Credit

January - June 2026

+0.5%

YTD change on December 2025

Liquidity and Interest Rates

Excess Cash

June 2026

\$405.0mn

-14.6% YTD change on
December 2025

New Deposit Rate

June 2026

1.82%

+49 bps change from June 2025

New Lending Rate

June 2026

8.80%

-1 bps change from June 2025

Real Sector and Reserve Import Coverage

Economic Growth

January - March 2026

+5.1%

Y-o-Y change

Stay-Over Visitors

January - June 2026

291,887

+0.3% Y-o-Y change

Inflation Rate

January - June 2026

+2.4%

Y-o-Y change

Domestic Exports

January - June 2026

\$168.3mn

-17.9% Y-o-Y change

Gross Imports

January - June 2026

\$1,696.1mn

+18.5% Y-o-Y change

Reserve Import Coverage

January - June 2026

4.2

Months equivalent of
merchandise imports

Central Government Operations and Public Debt

Primary Deficit

January - March 2026

-\$18.2mn

0.3% of GDP

Domestic Debt

January - June 2026

-\$1.8mn

\$1,690.3mn at June-end
24.1% of GDP

External Debt

January - June 2026

-\$10.0mn

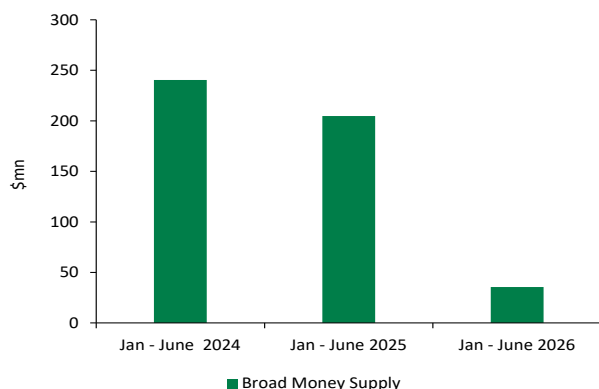
\$2,974.1mn at June-end
42.3% of GDP

1 Money and Credit

Money Supply

In the first half of 2026, the broad money supply (M2) increased by 0.7% (\$35.6mn) to \$5,186.8mn. This growth was significantly slower than the 4.2% (\$204.8mn) rise observed during the same period in 2025. The half-year result for 2026 mainly reflected a slowdown in the accumulation of net foreign assets and a modest rise in net domestic credit. The largest monthly decline in M2 so far this year occurred in June, primarily due to seasonal decreases in export receipts and the transfer of deposit proceeds from the sale of the Government's shares in Hydro Belize Limited from domestic banks to the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the Central Bank.

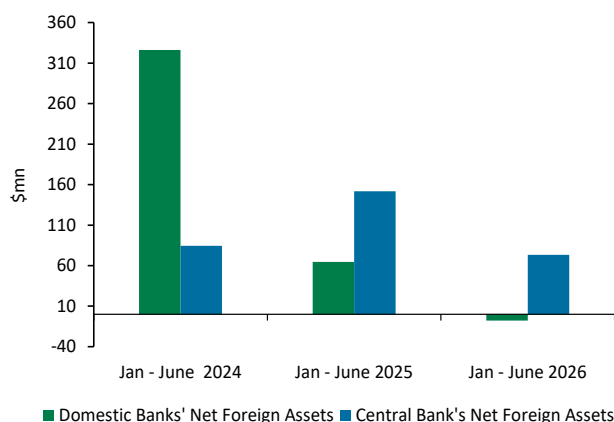
Chart 1.1: Change in Money Supply



Net Foreign Assets

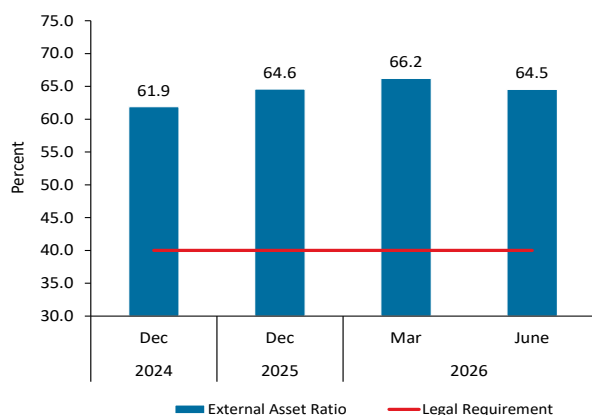
The banking system's net foreign assets increased by \$65.7mn (3.7%) to \$1,826.8mn at the end of June, well below the \$216.5mn expansion recorded in the first half of 2025. The Central Bank accounted for the entire year-to-date increase, with its net foreign assets rising by \$73.4mn, while domestic banks' net foreign assets declined by \$7.7mn.

Chart 1.2: Change in Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System



The Central Bank's net foreign assets increased by \$73.4mn (6.9%) to \$1,137.8mn, driven by a \$46.0mn reduction in demand foreign liabilities, following repayments on its outstanding short-term facilities and a \$27.3mn rise in foreign assets. The latter reflected the margin by which gross foreign-currency inflows exceeded outflows. Inflows totalled \$272.4mn, sourced mainly from domestic banks (\$104.3mn), sugar export receipts (\$47.4mn), external loan disbursements (\$38.2mn), investment income (\$18.9mn), and other miscellaneous receipts (\$52.7mn), including \$30.0mn from a short-term credit facility. Notably, inflows were \$44.5mn below the level recorded in the comparable period of 2025, mainly due to lower purchases from domestic banks. Outflows totalled \$245.8mn, with payments on behalf of the Central Government accounting for \$139.0mn (56.7% of the total), primarily for external debt servicing. Additional outflows included \$80.0mn in repayments on short-term credit facilities (32.7% of the total) and \$19.1mn (7.8% of

Chart 1.3: External Asset Ratio



Note: In accordance with Section 25(2) of the Central Bank Act, the Bank must maintain a reserve of external assets of not less than 40.0% of the aggregate amount of notes and coins in circulation and customers' deposits.

the total) in foreign-currency payments for quasi-Government entities. Notably, outflows increased by \$80.2mn in the first half of 2026 relative to the same period of 2025, reflecting larger external debt and financing-related payments.

The growth in the Central Bank's net foreign assets kept gross international reserves comfortably above key metrics for reserve adequacy. The Central Bank's external asset ratio was broadly stable at 64.5% by the end of June, down slightly from 64.6% at the end of December, and well above the statutory minimum requirement of 40.0%. Meanwhile, reserve import coverage stood at 4.2 months' worth of merchandise imports, significantly above the three-month benchmark.

Domestic banks' net foreign assets declined by \$7.7mn (1.1%) to \$689.1mn over the half-year, as a \$33.9mn contraction in foreign asset holdings was partially offset by a \$26.2mn decline in short-term foreign liabilities. The marginal decline in foreign assets was largely driven by weaker growth

in export receipts and greater pressure to cover the burgeoning import bill during the tourism low season. Meanwhile, the decline in foreign liabilities primarily reflected loan repayments on an externally sourced credit facility channelled through domestic banks to support lending to micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises.

Net Domestic Credit

Net domestic credit from the banking system increased by \$20.2mn (0.5%) to \$4,144.3mn in the first six months of 2026, as extraordinary private sector credit growth was moderated by a steep decline in credit to the public sector.

Credit to the private sector rose by \$121.7mn (4.2%) to \$2,992.6mn, nearly doubling the \$67.4mn increase recorded in the first half of 2025. Credit advances to businesses continued to drive credit expansion, with increased lending to service-oriented activities, real estate, construction, utilities, and agriculture, while personal loans continued to shrink.

When viewed by sector, the tertiary sector received the largest disbursements from

Chart 1.4: Change in Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System

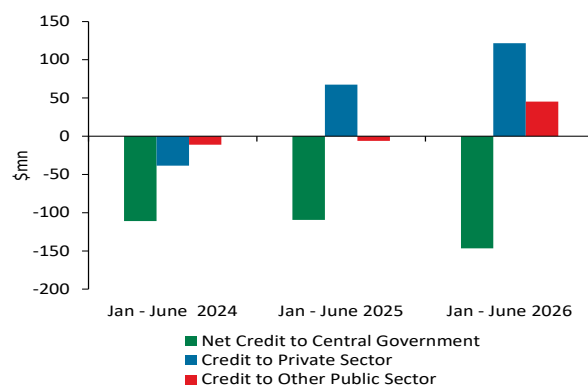
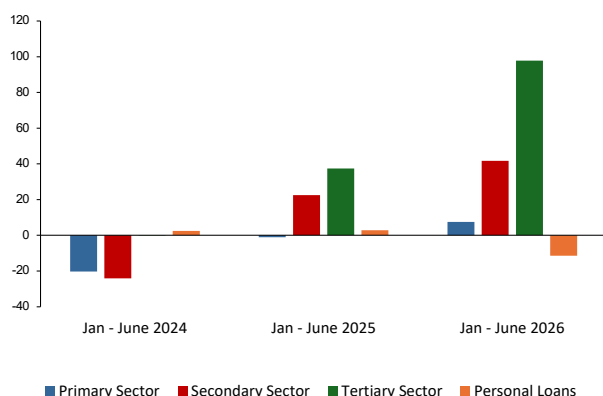


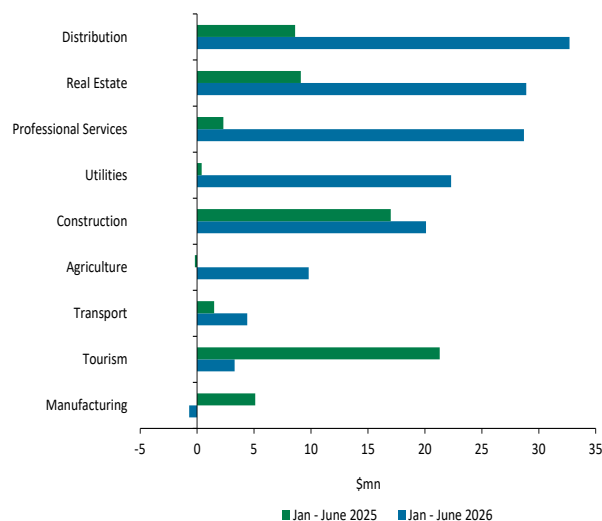
Chart 1.5: Change in Domestic Banks' Lending by Economic Sector



domestic banks, with credit up by \$97.8mn. Growth was widespread, led by distribution (\$32.7mn), real estate (\$28.9mn), professional services (\$28.7mn), transportation (\$4.4mn), and tourism (\$3.3mn). Credit to the secondary sector grew by \$41.7mn, mainly driven by utilities (\$22.3mn) and construction-related lending (\$20.1mn). Credit to the primary sector increased by \$7.5mn, supported by loans for producing poultry and eggs, cattle and dairy, grains, bananas, citrus, and other agricultural products. These gains were partially offset by declines in marine products (\$1.8mn) and sugar (\$1.0mn). Additionally, personal loans decreased by \$11.4mn in the first half of 2026.

Concurrently, credit to the public sector from the banking system contracted by \$101.5mn during the first six months of 2026, as a \$146.7mn decline in net credit to the Central Government was partially offset by a \$45.2mn increase in credit to other public sector entities. The decrease in net credit to the Central Government was due to a \$149.7mn increase in Government deposits, largely reflecting proceeds from the divestment of Hydro Belize Limited, which

Chart 1.6: Change in Domestic Banks Lending by Industry



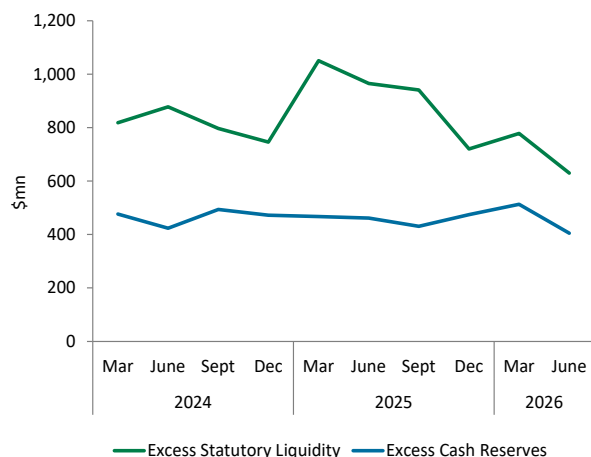
was slightly offset by a \$2.9mn increase in the banking sector's holdings of Government securities. Meanwhile, credit to other public entities rose by \$45.2mn, underpinned by domestic banks' \$30.7mn investment in securities issued by Hydro Belize Limited and a \$14.0mn loan to a public utility company.

Domestic Banks' Liquidity

Liquidity conditions tightened significantly in June, as domestic banks' total holdings of approved liquid assets fell by \$100.3mn, marking a \$22.5mn year-to-date decline. This tightening was due to the Government's transfer of its proceeds, derived from the sale of its shares in Hydro Belize Limited, from commercial banks to its account at the Central Bank, along with a substantial reduction in domestic banks' foreign balances.

With aggregate liquid asset requirements rising by \$68.3mn, domestic banks' excess liquid assets fell by \$90.8mn during the first six months of the year to \$629.5mn,

Chart 1.7: Excess Statutory Liquidity



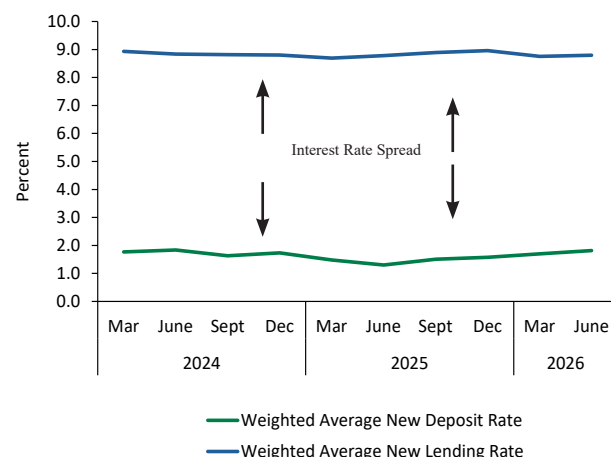
still comfortably above the statutory threshold, at 61.5% above the secondary reserve requirement. Similarly, excess cash reserves declined by \$69.4mn to \$405.0mn, which was 127.8% above the primary reserve requirement.

Interest Rates

The 12-month (rolling) weighted-average interest rate on new loans stood at 8.80%, up three basis points from May 2026 but down one basis point from June 2025. The slight annual decline was anchored by a 262-basis-point reduction in the rate on "*Residential Construction*" loans to 7.78% and a 16-basis-point decline in the rate on "*Commercial*" loans to 7.91%. These declines were partially offset by increases in "*Other*" and "*Personal*" loan rates, which rose by 114 and 23 basis points, respectively to 7.20% and 10.74%, respectively.

Concurrently, the 12-month (rolling) weighted-average interest rate on new deposits rose to 1.82%, up eight basis points from May 2026 and 49 basis points

Chart 1.8: Weighted Rolling Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits



from June 2025. The increase over the year reflected higher rates on "*Time*," "*Savings/Chequing*," and "*Savings*" deposits. However, the increase in the weighted-average deposit rate was tempered by a decline in "*Demand*" deposit rates. The 49-basis-point increase in deposit rates, in tandem with a one-basis-point decrease in lending rates, culminated in a 50-basis-point narrowing of the weighted-average interest rate spread to 6.98%.

2 Real Sector Developments

Commodity Production

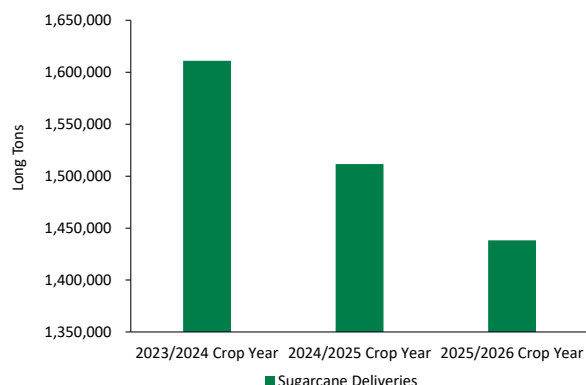
In the first half of the year, production of Belize's main export commodities mostly declined. Accordingly, export volumes of citrus juices, molasses, bananas, and sugar all fell, while those of marine goods rose.

Sugarcane Deliveries, Sugar, and Molasses

Total sugarcane deliveries for the 2025/2026 crop year, spanning from January through June 2026, decreased by 4.9% to 1,438,161 long tons compared with the same period in 2025. The overall downturn was driven by lower deliveries to the northern mill, which were adversely affected by mealybug infestations, lingering effects of Fusarium, and a delayed start of the crop season. Consequently, total sugar production edged down 0.8% to 129,361 long tons. Notably, the overall downturn was partially offset by improvements in cane quality, partly due to more favorable harvesting weather, which led to a 3.8% improvement in the tons cane-to-sugar (TC/TS) ratio to 11.1.

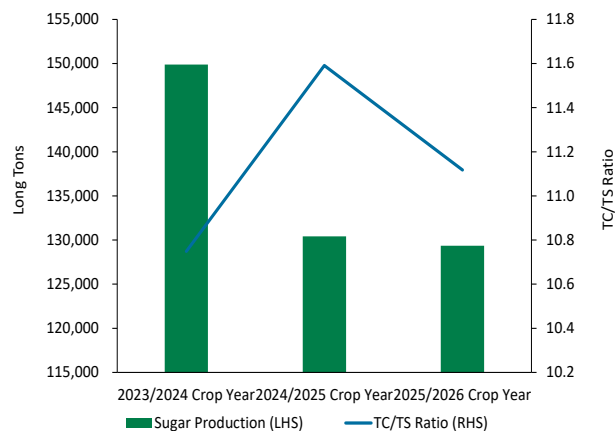
During the review period, molasses production at the northern mill declined by

Chart 2.1: Sugarcane Deliveries and Sugar Production



Sources: BSI/ASR and SIB

Chart 2.2: Sugar Production and Long-Tons Cane to Long-Ton Sugar Ratio



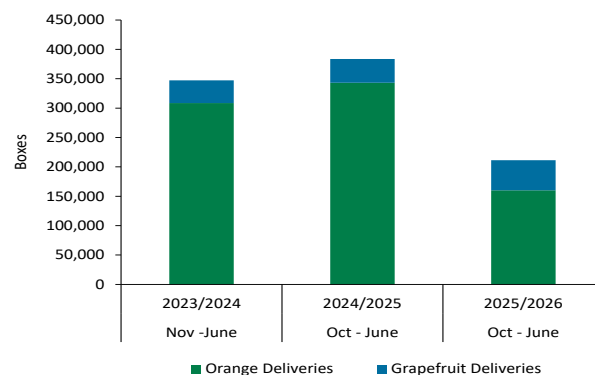
Source: BSI/ASR and SIB

11.5% to 29,417 long tons. No comparable figures for molasses production were available for the western mill at the time of reporting.

Citrus

Citrus deliveries contracted by 44.9% to 211,450 boxes year-to-date for the crop year (October 2025 to June 2026), reflecting the ongoing effects of citrus greening, reduced acreage, and higher input costs. Orange deliveries declined by 53.3% to 160,204 80-pound boxes, while grapefruit deliveries

Chart 2.3: Citrus Production



Source: SIB

rose by 26.7% to 51,246 90-pound boxes, supported by higher yields from maturing disease-resistant trees.

Citrus juice production more than halved to 911,825 pounds of solids (ps), all of which was produced as concentrate. The decline resulted primarily from a 53.8% drop in orange concentrate production to 743,851 ps, which outweighed a 44.5% increase in grapefruit concentrate output to 167,974 ps. Notably, no not-from-concentrate juices have been produced so far this year. Furthermore, average juice yields fell from 4.9 ps to 4.3 ps as fruit quality continued to decline due to citrus greening.

Regarding by-products, citrus oil output declined by 30.4% to 68,238 pounds. This decline was due to a 36.2% drop in orange oil production to 60,910 pounds, but it was partly offset by a near-tripling of grapefruit oil production to 7,328 pounds. No citrus pulp was produced during this period.

Banana

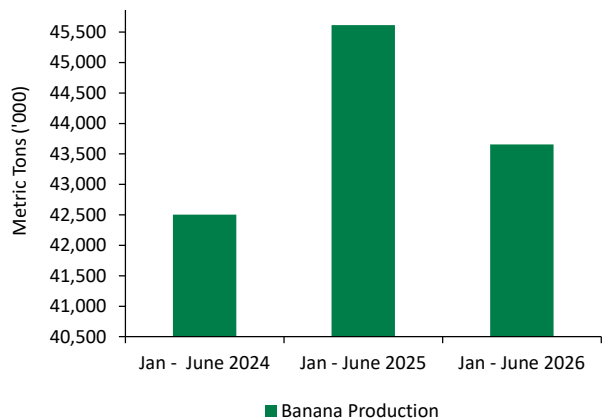
Banana production fell 4.3% to 43,655 metric tons in the first half of the year, compared

with the same period of the previous year. Output declined primarily due to rising input costs. Despite this, banana export receipts increased by 4.4% to \$55.5mn, supported by higher premiums from the preparation of customized fruit packaging.

Domestic Exports

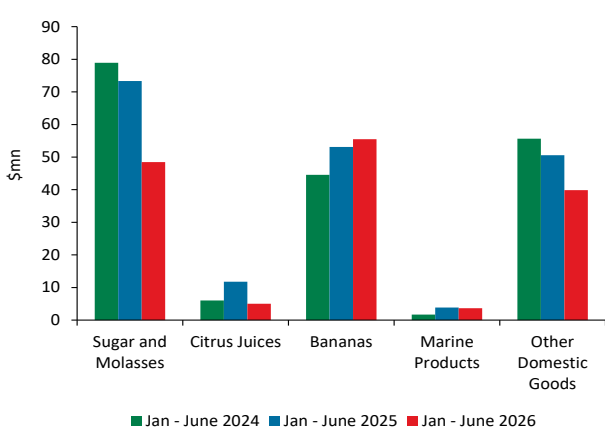
Domestic export earnings weakened by 17.9% (\$36.8mn) to \$168.3mn during the first half of the year, relative to the corresponding period of 2025. This drop was mainly attributable to a 39.5% (\$25.9mn) contraction in sugar exports, reflecting lower export volumes and weaker market prices. Citrus exports also fell by 57.3% (\$6.7mn), owing to reduced sales of orange concentrate, grapefruit concentrate, and orange oil. In addition, receipts from 'other exports' declined by 21.2% (\$10.7mn), largely due to reduced earnings from cattle (\$4.2mn), red kidney beans (\$3.0mn), and 'other citrus products' (\$2.0mn). Partially mitigating these declines, marine export receipts increased by 19.7% (\$3.2mn), supported by higher shrimp and lobster meat sales. Additionally, banana export receipts rose by 4.4% (\$2.3mn), while

Chart 2.4: Banana Production



Source: BGA

Chart 2.5: Domestic Exports Earnings



Source: SIB

molasses exports grew by 14.5% (\$1.1mn), reflecting more favourable market prices.

Gross Imports

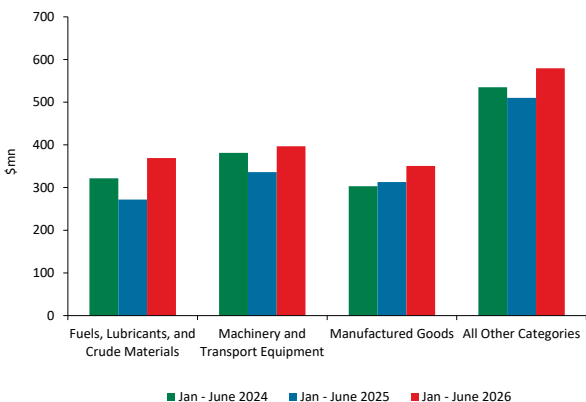
Gross imports increased by 18.5% (\$265.0mn) to \$1,696.1mn from January to June, with all categories recording gains. The largest contribution came from "*Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials*," which rose by 35.7% (\$97.2mn) to \$369.0mn. This increase reflected higher world market prices for all major fuel types amid tensions in the Middle East, along with greater import volumes of regular and kerosene fuels. "*Machinery and Transport Equipment*" imports expanded by 18.1% (\$60.7mn) to \$396.9mn, driven by increased imports of production machinery, aircraft and aviation equipment, electrical cables and wiring, and four-cylinder vehicles. Similarly, "*Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures*" grew by 12.1% (\$37.8mn) to \$350.6mn, owing to higher imports of construction materials, electrical distribution equipment, and prefabricated steel structures.

In addition, "*Oils, Fats, and Chemicals*" increased by 18.7% (\$28.5mn) to \$181.1mn, largely reflecting stronger purchases of fertilisers, chemicals, and cooking oils. "*Food, Beverages, and Tobacco*" grew by 12.3% (\$23.7mn) to \$217.6mn, reflecting increased purchases of durum wheat, coffee, alcoholic beverages, nutritional supplements, and cigarettes. "*Commercial Free Zone*" imports rose by 10.4% (\$15.4mn) to \$162.4mn, supported by higher imports of clothing and footwear. Smaller increases were also recorded in "*Designated Processing Areas*" (\$1.5mn) and "*Other Goods*" (\$0.2mn).

Tourist Arrivals

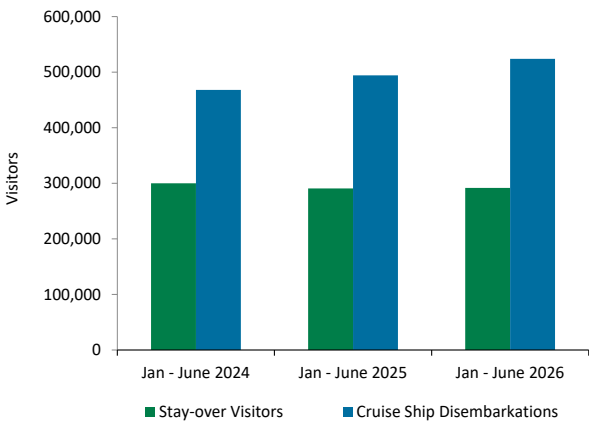
Stay-over arrivals edged up 0.3% to 291,887 visitors in the first half of the year, reversing the 3.1% decline recorded in the corresponding period of 2025. Growth in stay-over tourism was supported by a 2.0% increase in air arrivals, which rose to 248,873 visitors. This gain was partially offset by a 10.1% decline in land arrivals to 33,007 visitors and a 2.7% reduction in sea arrivals to 10,007 visitors.

Chart 2.6: Gross Imports Outlays



Source: SIB

Chart 2.7: Tourist Arrivals



Sources: BTB, CBB, and Immigration and Nationality Department.

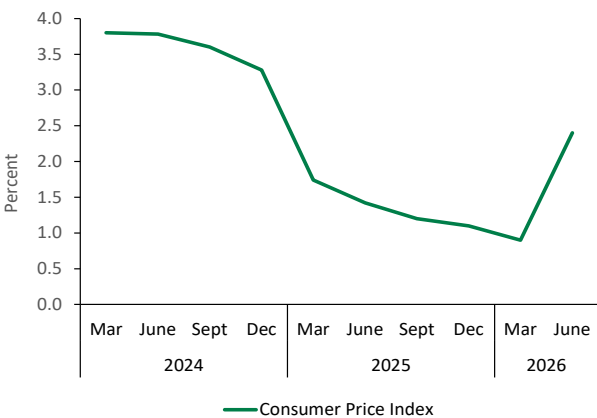
Cruise tourism also strengthened during the review period, with cruise passenger disembarkations rising by 6.0% to 524,054 visitors. Although still below the pre-pandemic high of 697,122 visitors in 2019, this marked the highest number of cruise arrivals for the first half of a year since that peak. Cruise port calls increased by eight to 198 during the period. The Fort Street Cruise Port continued to account for the majority of visits, with 133 calls, a decline of 14 calls compared to the first half of 2025. More than compensating for this reduction, ship calls at the Harvest Caye Cruise Port increased by 22 to a record 65 calls, surpassing the previous high of 60 calls recorded in 2018.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index increased by an average of 2.4% during the first six months of 2026, relative to the same period of 2025. Inflationary pressures were driven by higher prices in the "Transport" category, which grew by 5.3%, reflecting higher motor vehicle fuel prices and passenger transportation services. "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages" rose by 2.1%, owing to higher prices for fresh meats, sugar, fruit and vegetable juices, and instant coffee. Similarly, "Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels" inched up by 1.9%, driven mainly by higher electricity costs and home rental rates.

Other notable contributors included "Restaurants and Accommodation Services," up 3.0% due to higher prices at restaurants and cafés; "Health," up 4.8% due to higher prices for medical products and

Chart 2.8: Average Year-on-Year Change in Consumer Price Index



Source: SIB

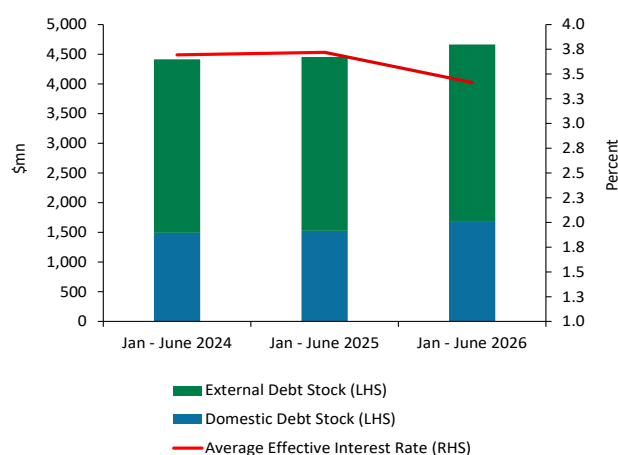
services; and "Clothing and Footwear," up 2.5% due to higher prices for men's and women's garments and men's footwear. Smaller increases were recorded across the remaining categories. These increases were partially offset by a 0.5% decline in "Information and Communication," reflecting lower prices for cellular phones and television sets.

3 Central Government Domestic Debt and Public Sector External Debt

Total Public Sector Debt

During the first six months of 2026, total public sector debt declined marginally by 0.3%, or \$11.8mn, to \$4,664.4mn, equivalent to 66.4% of GDP. Disaggregated, the public sector's external debt fell by \$10.0mn to \$2,974.1mn, representing 42.3% of GDP. Central Government domestic debt also edged down by \$1.8mn to \$1,690.3mn, equivalent to 24.1% of GDP.

Chart 3.1: Total Public Sector Debt

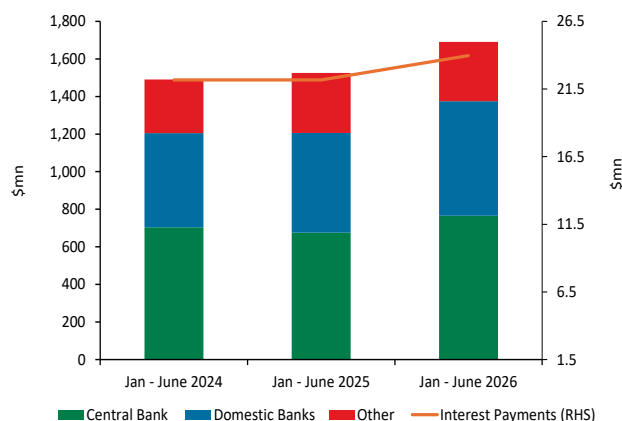


Central Government Domestic Debt

As of June, Central Government's domestic debt stood at \$1,690.3mn, a slight decline of \$1.8mn from December 2025. The decrease was entirely attributable to principal repayments of \$1.8mn, as no new disbursements were recorded during the period.

Despite the overall stability of the domestic debt stock, notable shifts occurred in the distribution of debt securities among

Chart 3.2: Central Government Domestic Debt and Interest Payments



holders. Treasury notes (T-notes), which account for 79.7% of total domestic debt, recorded significant shifts in portfolio distribution. Domestic banks increased their holdings by \$55.7mn, while the Central Bank's holdings declined by \$52.6mn and non-bank entities reduced theirs by \$3.1mn.

Similarly, Treasury bill (T-bill) rollovers, which accounted for 19.8% of the total debt stock, led to a \$24.4mn reduction in the Central Bank's holdings, offset by an equivalent increase in domestic banks' holdings. Holdings by non-bank entities remained unchanged during the six-month period. Other loans accounted for the remaining 0.5% of the debt stock.

Total interest payments totalled \$24.0mn, reflecting the Government's ongoing debt-servicing obligations. Of this amount, \$8.8mn was paid to the Central Bank, including \$8.5mn on T-notes and \$0.3mn

on T-bills. Concurrently, domestic banks received \$7.8mn, and non-bank entities received \$7.4mn on their investments.

Public Sector External Debt

During the first half of 2026, the outstanding public sector external debt contracted by \$10.0mn or 0.3% to \$2,974.1mn, as total principal repayments of \$50.2mn exceeded total disbursements of \$43.6mn.

Of total disbursements, the Central Government accounted for the largest share, receiving \$31.1mn (71.3%). Major disbursements came from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (\$7.2mn), the Caribbean Development Bank (\$6.7mn), the Inter-American Development Bank (\$6.2mn), and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (\$3.0mn). The financial public sector received \$8.1mn (18.5%), and the non-financial public sector received \$4.5mn (10.3%), both sourced from multilateral creditors.

Central Government amortised \$45.1mn, equivalent to 89.9% of total principal

Chart 3.4: External Debt and Debt Service

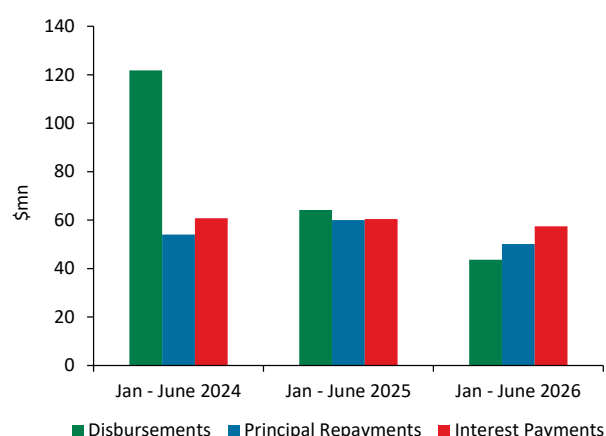
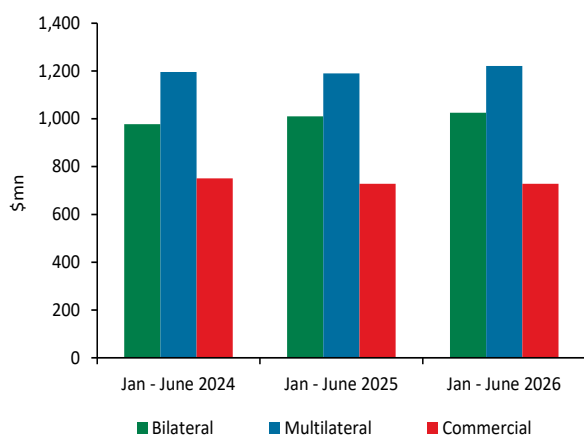


Table 3.1: External Disbursements by Selected Projects

	(\$mn)
	Jan - June 2026
Disbursements to Central Government	31.1
Belize Blue Cities and Beyond Project	5.6
George Price Highway Project	4.7
Belize Education Sector Reform Program II	3.3
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	3.0
Improving Efficiency, Quality, and Access in Belize's Health System	2.7
Trade and Investment Facilitation Program for Belize	2.0
Caracol Road Project	1.7
Belize Reliant and Resilient Energy System Project	1.5
Strengthening of Tax Administration	1.5
Belize Resilience Program-B Resilient	1.5
Second Road Safety Project	1.3
Disbursements to Non-Financial Public Sector	4.5
Water Supply and Modernization Program	4.0
Disbursements to Financial Public Sector	8.1
Agricultural and Industrial Line of Credit	6.1
Student Line of Credit	1.6
Total Public Sector Disbursements	43.6

Chart 3.3: Public Sector External Debt by Creditor Category



payments. The largest repayments were to the Inter-American Development Bank (\$10.8mn), the Caribbean Development Bank (\$10.3mn), and the OPEC Fund for International Development (\$9.3mn). Meanwhile, the non-financial and financial public sectors repaid \$3.6mn and \$1.4mn, respectively.

Interest and other payments totalled \$57.4mn during the review period. The Central Government accounted for \$54.4mn, or 94.7% of total payments, reflecting its dominant share of the public sector's external debt obligations. Additionally, the financial public sector paid \$1.7mn (2.9%), while the non-financial public sector incurred \$1.4mn (2.4%) in costs.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.1: Factors Responsible for Money Supply Movements

		\$mn		
		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2026	May 2026 to June 2026	Dec 2025 to June 2026	Dec 2024 to June 2025
Net Foreign Assets	1,826.8	-26.8	65.7	216.5
Central Bank	1,137.7	4.6	73.4	151.8
Domestic Banks	689.1	-31.4	-7.7	64.7
Net Domestic Credit	4,144.3	-69.3	20.2	-48.2
Central Government (Net)	957.4	-94.8	-146.7	-109.4
Other Public Sector	194.4	0.7	45.2	-6.2
Private Sector	2,992.6	24.8	121.7	67.4
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long-Term)	117.9	-1.1	-1.2	6.1
Other Items (Net)	666.4	24.2	51.4	-42.5
Money Supply M2	5,186.8	-119.2	35.6	204.8

⁽¹⁾ Transactions associated with the Universal Health Services (UHS) loan with the Belize Bank Limited are not included in this table.

Table A.2: Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System

		\$mn		
		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2026	May 2026 to June 2026	Dec 2025 to June 2026	Dec 2024 to June 2025
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	1,826.7	-26.8	65.7	216.5
Net Foreign Assets of the Central Bank	1,137.7	4.6	73.4	151.8
Central Bank Foreign Assets	1,151.8	-2.0	27.3	151.6
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	14.1	-6.6	-46.0	-0.2
Net Foreign Assets of Domestic Banks	689.1	-31.4	-7.7	64.7
Domestic Banks' Foreign Assets	703.6	-31.8	-33.9	59.2
Domestic Banks' Foreign Liabilities (Short-Term)	14.5	-0.4	-26.2	-5.5

Table A.3: Central Bank's Foreign Asset Flows

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2026
Total Inflows	317.2	272.7
Loan Disbursements	43.1	38.2
Grants	15.6	11.2
Purchases of Sugar Export Receipts	50.3	47.4
Purchases from Domestic Banks	167.1	104.3
Scheduled Re-Imbursements for Transactions with Fortis Inc.	0.0	55.8
Interest Received on Investments	17.2	18.9
Other	23.9	52.7
New Short-Term Credit Facility	0.0	30.0
Total Outflows	165.6	245.8
Central Government	137.0	139.0
External Debt Servicing	82.8	97.7
Statutory Bodies and Public Utilities	25.2	19.1
Other	3.3	87.7
Repayment of Short-Term Credit Facilities	0.0	80.0

Table A.4: Net Domestic Credit

		Changes During			\$mn
	Position as at June 2026	May 2026 to June 2026	Dec 2025 to June 2026	Dec 2024 to June 2025	
Total Credit to Central Government	1,374.6	-0.5	2.9	-6.9	
From Central Bank	765.7	24.1	-28.3	-63.7	
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government Securities ⁽¹⁾	765.7	24.1	-28.3	-63.7	
From Domestic Banks	608.9	-24.6	31.2	56.8	
Loans and Advances	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	
Government Securities	608.9	-24.4	31.2	56.8	
Treasury bills ⁽²⁾	178.3	-24.4	-24.4	56.8	
Treasury notes	430.6	0.0	55.7	0.0	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Less Central Government Deposits	417.2	94.4	149.7	102.5	
With Central Bank	269.4	152.9	135.9	52.0	
With Domestic Banks	147.8	-58.5	13.8	50.5	
Net Credit to Central Government	957.4	-94.8	-146.7	-109.4	
Credit to Other Public Sector	194.4	0.7	45.2	-6.2	
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
From Domestic Banks	194.4	0.7	45.2	-6.2	
Local Government	14.8	0.0	-0.1	-6.0	
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Public Utilities	33.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	
Other Statutory Bodies	2.1	0.7	0.6	-0.2	
Securities	144.5	0.0	30.7	0.0	
Plus Credit to the Private Sector	2,992.6	24.8	121.7	67.4	
From Central Bank	12.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	
Loans and Advances	12.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	
From Domestic Banks	2,980.2	24.7	120.8	66.1	
Loans and Advances	2,954.2	24.7	121.0	66.7	
Securities	26.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	
Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System ⁽²⁾	4,144.3	-69.3	20.2	-48.2	

⁽¹⁾ Includes Central Bank's holdings of Government Treasury bills and Treasury notes.

⁽²⁾ Values may not equal to total due to rounding.

Table A.5: Sectoral Composition of Domestic Banks' Loans and Advances

	\$mn			
	Changes During			
	Position as at June 2026	May 2026 to June 2026	Dec 2025 to June 2026	Dec 2024 to June 2025
PRIMARY SECTOR	268.4	3.2	7.5	-1.1
Agriculture	252.2	3.9	9.8	-0.2
Sugar	86.2	-0.2	-1.0	-7.7
Citrus	9.7	0.0	0.3	0.9
Bananas	58.8	1.1	0.8	-0.8
Grains	8.2	0.3	0.9	-2.5
Poultry & Eggs	13.4	0.5	2.1	2.8
Cattle and Dairy	7.8	0.0	1.5	2.1
Other	68.1	2.2	5.2	5.0
Marine Products	12.4	-0.6	-1.8	-0.9
Other ⁽¹⁾	3.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
SECONDARY SECTOR	957.2	13.7	41.7	22.5
Manufacturing	95.3	-0.2	-0.7	5.1
Building & Construction	814.1	6.0	20.1	17.0
Residential	446.3	2.7	3.1	-6.6
Commercial	147.0	2.6	4.3	4.4
Infrastructure	52.8	-1.2	-0.1	10.6
Home Improvement	168.0	1.9	12.7	8.6
Utilities	47.8	7.9	22.3	0.4
Public Sector	33.0	0.0	14.0	0.0
Private Sector	14.8	7.8	8.2	0.3
TERTIARY SECTOR	1,280.6	11.0	97.8	37.4
Transport	68.3	0.8	4.4	1.5
Tourism	336.1	-4.5	3.3	21.3
Distribution	268.9	6.2	32.7	8.6
Real Estate	464.4	9.1	28.9	9.1
Residential	223.7	1.2	9.8	13.0
Commercial	119.8	8.5	13.7	-6.2
Land Acquisition	120.9	-0.6	5.4	2.4
Professional Services	123.4	-0.5	28.7	2.3
Government Services	15.3	0.0	-0.1	-6.4
Other ⁽²⁾	4.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.0
PERSONAL LOANS	497.9	-2.5	-11.4	2.8
TOTAL	3,004.1	25.2	135.5	60.5

⁽¹⁾ Includes forestry and mining, and exploration.

⁽²⁾ Includes financial institutions and entertainment.

Table A.6: Domestic Banks' Liquidity Position and Cash Reserves

		Changes During			\$mn
	Position as at June 2026	May 2026 to June 2026	Dec 2025 to June 2026	Dec 2024 to June 2025	
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	1,653.6	-100.3	-22.5	279.1	
Notes and Coins	128.8	-5.7	-3.5	2.6	
Balances with Central Bank	736.3	-53.7	-36.4	9.2	
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	503.5	-41.8	50.6	202.5	
Central Government Securities maturing within 90 days ⁽¹⁾	207.6	15.5	-38.7	57.8	
Other Approved Assets	77.3	-14.6	5.6	6.9	
of which: Treasury Notes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Required Liquid Assets ⁽²⁾	1,024.1	5.0	68.3	56.1	
Excess Liquid Assets	629.5	-105.3	-90.8	223.0	
Daily Average Holdings of Cash Reserves	722.0	-74.5	-48.2	6.8	
Required Cash Reserves ⁽³⁾	317.0	1.5	21.1	17.4	
Excess Cash Reserves	405.0	-76.1	-69.4	-10.5	
Actual Securities Balances ⁽⁴⁾	178.4	-24.4	-24.4	56.8	
Excess Securities	178.4	-24.4	-24.4	56.8	

⁽¹⁾ Four week average of domestic banks' Treasury bill holdings.

⁽²⁾ Domestic Banks' secondary reserve requirement is 21.0% of average deposit liabilities.

⁽³⁾ Domestic Banks' primary (cash) reserve requirement is 6.5% of average deposit liabilities.

⁽⁴⁾ Face value of domestic banks' Treasury bill holdings at the end of the month.

Table A.7: Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates

		Changes During			Percent
	Position as at June 2026	May 2026 to June 2026	Dec 2025 to June 2026	Dec 2024 to June 2025	
Weighted Lending Rates					
Personal Loans	11.44	-0.06	-0.02	0.11	
Commercial Loans	7.60	-0.06	-0.07	-0.09	
Residential Construction	6.65	0.02	0.06	0.16	
Other	7.06	-0.16	0.13	-0.29	
Weighted Average	8.41	-0.06	-0.07	-0.01	
Weighted Deposit Rates					
Demand	0.11	0.01	-0.04	-0.06	
Savings/Chequing	2.62	0.00	-0.26	0.15	
Savings ⁽¹⁾	2.60	0.00	0.04	-0.10	
Time	2.04	0.01	0.11	-0.07	
Weighted Average	0.86	0.04	-0.03	-0.08	
Weighted Average Spread	7.55	-0.11	-0.05	0.07	

⁽¹⁾ The minimum rate on savings deposits is 2.5%

Table A.8: Domestic Banks' (Rolling) Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits

				Percent	
	Twelve Month Rolling Averages at			Monthly Change May 2026 to June 2026	Annual Change June 2026 to June 2025
	June 2026	May 2026	June 2025	June 2026	June 2025
Weighted Lending Rates					
Personal Loans	10.74	10.70	10.51	0.04	0.23
Commercial Loans	7.91	7.93	8.07	-0.01	-0.16
Residential Construction	7.78	8.00	10.40	-0.22	-2.62
Other	7.20	7.13	6.06	0.07	1.14
Weighted Average	8.80	8.77	8.80	0.03	-0.01
Weighted Deposit Rates					
Demand	0.03	0.08	0.16	-0.05	-0.13
Savings/Chequing	2.07	2.07	1.92	0.00	0.15
Savings	2.47	2.46	2.45	0.01	0.03
Time	2.62	2.56	2.36	0.06	0.26
Weighted Average	1.82	1.74	1.33	0.08	0.49
Weighted Average Spread	6.98	7.02	7.48	-0.05	-0.50

Table A.9: Production of Main Domestic Exports

	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2026
Sugarcane Deliveries (long tons)	1,493,669	1,438,161
Sugar (long tons)	129,739	129,361
Molasses (long tons)	33,220	29,417
Bananas (metric tons)	45,616	43,655
Citrus Deliveries (boxes)	317,529	156,920
Citrus Juices ('000 ps)	1,560	703
Marine Exports ('000 lbs)	967	1,280

Sources: BSI/ASR, Santander Group, BGA, CPBL, and SIB

Table A.10: Sugarcane Deliveries and Production of Sugar and Molasses

	June 2025	June 2026	Dec - June 2024/2025	Dec - June 2025/2026
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	158,950	213,224	1,511,713	1,438,161
Sugar Processed (long tons)	14,488	16,908	130,424	129,361
Molasses Processed (long tons)	13,490	4,302	33,220	29,417
Performance				
Cane/Sugar	11.0	12.6	11.6	11.1

Source: BSI/ASR and SIB

Table A.11: Citrus Deliveries and Production

	June 2025	June 2026	Oct - June 2024/2025	Oct - June 2025/2026
Deliveries (boxes)				
Orange	44,731	32,139	343,082	160,204
Grapefruit	<u>162</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40,457</u>	<u>51,246</u>
Total	44,893	32,139	383,539	211,450
Concentrate Produced (ps)				
Orange	251,985	139,165	1,610,117	743,851
Grapefruit	<u>1,120</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>116,245</u>	<u>167,974</u>
Total	253,105	139,165	1,726,362	911,825
Not from concentrate (ps)				
Orange	0	0	119,669	0
Grapefruit	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26,577</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	0	0	146,246	0
Pulp (pounds)				
Orange	0	0	0	0
Grapefruit	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	0	0	0	0
Oil Produced (pounds)				
Orange	21,925	11,736	95,447	60,910
Grapefruit	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,624</u>	<u>7,328</u>
Total	21,925	11,736	98,071	68,238

Source: CPBL

Table A.12: Domestic Exports Earnings

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2026
Sugar	65.7	39.8
Molasses	7.6	8.7
Citrus	11.8	5.0
Bananas	53.1	55.5
Other Domestic Exports	50.6	39.8
Marine Exports	16.3	19.5
Total	205.1	168.3

Sources: BSI/ASR, Santander Group, BGA, CPBL, and SIB

Table A.13: Sugar and Molasses Exports

	June 2025		June 2026		Jan - June 2025		Jan - June 2026	
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)
Sugar	13,792	17,749	2,323	3,055	57,222	65,715	37,350	39,773
Europe	1,243	1,736	1,163	1,566	40,318	42,194	6,586	8,929
US	11,131	14,010	0	0	11,131	14,010	25,595	24,922
CARICOM	1,417	2,003	1,159	1,489	5,772	9,511	5,170	5,922
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molasses	6,899	1,332	18,978	4,491	38,874	7,621	37,967	8,722

Sources: BSI/ASR and Santander Group

Table A.14: Citrus Product Exports

	June 2025		June 2026		Jan - June 2025		Jan - June 2026	
	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$'000)	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$'000)	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$'000)	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$'000)
Citrus Concentrates								
US								
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caribbean								
Orange	307.2	2,750.9	177.7	1,375.3	1,196.5	10,226.0	627.7	4,814.9
Grapefruit	58.8	442.2	24.5	183.9	183.7	1,383.9	28.6	215.7
Europe								
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other								
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-Total ⁽¹⁾	366.0	3,193.2	202.1	1,559.2	1,380.3	11,609.9	656.4	5,030.6
Orange	307.2	2,750.9	177.7	1,375.3	1,196.5	10,226.0	627.7	4,814.9
Grapefruit	58.8	442.2	24.5	183.9	183.7	1,383.9	28.6	215.7
Not-From-Concentrate								
Sub-Total	10.1	83.9	0.0	0.0	20.9	173.0	0.4	3.5
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	10.1	83.9	0.0	0.0	20.9	173.0	0.4	3.5
Total Citrus Juices	376.1	3,277.0	202.1	1,559.2	1,401.2	11,782.9	656.8	5,034.1
Pulp (pounds '000)								
Total ⁽¹⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CPBL

⁽¹⁾ Values may not be equal to total due to rounding.**Table A.15:** Banana Exports

	June 2025	June 2026	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2026
Volume (metric tons)	7,961	7,998	45,616	43,655
Value (\$'000)	9,243	10,202	53,142	55,473

Source: BGA

Table A.16: Marine Exports

	Jan - June 2025		Jan - June 2026	
	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)
Lobster	258	7,307	407	10,543
Shrimp	120	567	314	1,364
Conch	560	8,228	492	7,183
Other Fish	30	197	67	413
Total	967	16,300	1,280	19,502

Source: SIB

Table A.17: Other Domestic Exports

	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2026
Other Domestic Exports (\$'000)	50,576	39,843
Cattle	7,593	3,375
Red Kidney Beans	6,790	3,752
Other Citrus Products	3,023	982
Other Exports	11,523	9,982

Source: SIB

Table A.18: Gross Imports by Standard International Trade Classification⁽¹⁾

	\$mn		
	Jan - June 2024	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2026
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	193.1	193.8	217.6
Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials	321.6	271.8	369.0
Of which: Electricity	62.1	44.9	45.2
Oils, Fats, and Chemicals	153.9	152.5	181.1
Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures	303.1	312.8	350.6
Machinery and Transport Equipment	381.2	336.2	396.9
Other Goods	1.9	1.7	1.9
Designated Processing Areas	17.3	15.3	16.7
Commercial Free Zone	168.9	147.1	162.4
Total	1,541.0	1,431.1	1,696.1

Sources: SIB and BEL

⁽¹⁾ Imports are valued at cost, insurance, and freight.

Table A.19: Tourist Arrivals

	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2026
Stay-over Visitors	290,912	291,887
Air	243,901	248,873
Land	36,725	33,007
Sea	10,285	10,007
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	494,243	524,054

Sources: BTB and CBB

Table A.20: Percentage Change in the Consumer Price Index Components by Major Commodity Group

Major Commodity	Weights	% Change			
		May 2026	June 2026	June 2026 over May 2026	YTD-2026 over YTD-2025
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	258	137.1	138.2	0.8	2.1
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, and Narcotics	35	111.5	111.5	0.0	1.7
Clothing and Footwear	44	108.1	108.1	0.0	2.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	195	111.3	113.0	1.5	1.9
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	51	117.4	117.4	0.0	1.3
Health	26	120.7	120.7	0.0	4.8
Transport	153	145.2	144.4	-0.5	5.3
Information and Communication	46	93.7	93.7	0.0	-0.5
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	43	118.2	118.2	0.0	0.7
Education Services	25	101.0	101.0	0.0	0.7
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	65	138.5	138.5	0.0	3.0
Insurance and Financial Services	8	104.9	104.9	0.0	1.2
Personal Care, Social Protection, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	51	113.2	113.2	0.0	0.4
All Items	1,000	124.8	125.3	0.4	2.4

Source: SIB

Table A.21: Central Government's Revenue and Expenditure

		\$'000				
	Approved Budget 2025/2026	Jan 2025 to Mar 2025	Jan 2026 to Mar 2026 ^P	Apr 2024 to Mar 2025	Apr 2025 to Mar 2026	Fiscal YTD as % of Budget
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS (1+2+3)	242,575	58,964	59,711	234,436	240,960	99.3%
1). Current Revenue	135,162	35,963	31,375	130,902	121,330	89.8%
Tax Revenue	28,909	7,285	8,333	48,590	21,372	73.9%
Taxes on Income and Profits	49,564	6,727	8,297	27,643	37,975	76.6%
Taxes on Property	56,689	21,951	14,745	54,669	61,983	109.3%
Taxes on Goods and Services	11,559	3,744	83	11,153	1,608	13.9%
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	71,786	6,778	4,508	15,742	44,986	62.7%
Non-Tax Revenue	1,782,304	453,307	492,248	1,721,168	1,752,292	98.3%
Property Income	1,253,358	312,354	325,475	1,280,402	1,292,428	103.1%
Licences	584,265	126,976	158,683	503,449	616,068	105.4%
Other	113,756	32,076	34,959	132,221	129,667	114.0%
2). Capital Revenue	296,114	75,511	81,905	289,224	278,945	94.2%
3). Grants	147,983	26,279	22,163	163,952	154,216	104.2%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)	111,240	51,512	27,765	191,557	113,533	102.1%
1). Current Expenditure	528,946	140,952	166,773	440,767	459,864	86.9%
Wages and Salaries	336,734	112,842	139,284	337,835	370,042	109.9%
Pensions	184,914	27,922	27,296	102,172	89,250	48.3%
Goods and Services	7,299	188	192	760	572	7.8%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	403,927	120,582	121,810	371,666	387,120	95.8%
Subsidies and Current Transfers	106,309	16,431	-18,208	121,747	128,065	120.5%
2). Capital Expenditure	-41,674	-9,848	-40,371	-42,205	-26,151	62.8%
Capital II (Local Sources)	34,523	9,653	-22,716	106,005	83,079	240.6%
Capital III (Foreign Sources)	-113,460	-16,626	-44,879	-57,947	-71,137	62.7%
Capital Transfer and Net Lending	41,674	9,848	40,371	42,205	26,151	
CURRENT BALANCE	403,927	120,582	127,073	371,666	392,377	97.1%
PRIMARY BALANCE	106,309	16,431	-878	121,747	156,540	147.3%
OVERALL BALANCE	-41,674	-9,848	-23,041	-42,205	2,325	-5.6%
Primary Balance less grants	34,523	9,653	-2,031	106,005	115,134	333.5%
Overall Balance less grants	-113,460	-16,626	-24,194	-57,947	-39,082	34.4%
FINANCING	41,674	9,848	23,041	42,205	-2,325	
Nationalisation					-260,000	
Extraordinary Finance				37,492	13,781	
Domestic Financing		-8,432	52,311	-68,785	275,846	
Central Bank		-12,098	-34,457	-28,225	10,505	
Net Borrowing		-27,482	-63,344	-23,399	19,265	
Change in Deposits		15,384	28,887	-4,826	-8,760	
Commercial Banks		-1,088	87,536	-50,198	258,757	
Net Borrowing		22,728	64,113	11,161	234,156	
Change in Deposits		-23,816	23,423	-61,359	24,601	
Other Domestic Financing		4,754	-768	9,639	6,584	
Financing Abroad		20,127	-3,703	56,404	17,774	
Disbursements		32,482	12,979	190,744	117,816	
Amortisation		-12,356	-16,682	-134,341	-100,042	
Other		-1,847	-8,237	17,094	-21,250	

Source: MOF

^P - Provisional

Table A.22: Central Government's Domestic Debt

\$'000

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/25 ^R	<i>Transactions for January to June 2026</i>				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/06/26 ^P
		<i>Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities</i>	<i>Amortisation/ Reduction in Securities</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities</i>	
Overdraft ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	18	0	0
Treasury Bills	335,000	0	0	1,042	0	335,000
Central Bank	119,100	0	0	351	24,362	143,462
Domestic Banks	202,765	0	0	627	-24,362	178,403
Other	13,135	0	0	65	0	13,135
Treasury Notes	1,348,646	0	0	22,702	0	1,348,646
Central Bank	675,089	0	0	8,461	-52,619	622,470
Domestic Banks	374,926	0	0	7,124	55,674	430,600
Other	298,631	0	0	7,117	-3,055	295,576
Supplier's Credit ⁽²⁾	8,113	0	1,725	192	0	6,387
Debt for Nature Swap	388	0	114	5	0	274
Total	1,692,147	0	1,839	23,959	0	1,690,307

^R - Revised^P - Provisional

⁽¹⁾ The Central Bank may make direct advances to the Government by way of an overdraft facility. The total outstanding amount of such direct advances shall not exceed 12.0% of the current revenues of the Government collected during the preceding financial year.

⁽²⁾ This line item represents a contractor-financed loan for upgrading of the road from Bullet Tree Village to Spanish Lookout Community.

Table A.23: Public Sector External Debt

\$'000

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/25 ^R	Transactions for January to June 2026				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/06/2026 ^P
		Disbursements	Principal Payments	Interest & Other Payments	Parity Change	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2,685,151	31,101	45,101	54,389	-522	2,670,628
Government of Venezuela ⁽¹⁾	429,692	0	0	0	0	429,692
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	57,231	6,420	1,226	745	-501	61,924
Mega International Commercial Bank Company Ltd.	44,286	0	0	1,607	0	44,286
Republic of China/Taiwan	466,529	0	3,894	11,885	0	462,635
Saudi Fund for Development	374	749	0	0	-2	1,121
Caribbean Development Bank	331,330	6,748	10,333	3,546	0	327,746
CARICOM Development Fund	4,492	0	316	66	0	4,176
European Economic Community	2,596	0	106	6	-16	2,474
Inter-American Development Bank	298,132	6,198	10,829	7,686	0	293,501
International Fund for Agricultural Development	6,890	0	690	187	-3	6,197
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development	99,697	7,219	3,292	2,352	0	103,624
OPEC Fund for International Development	178,686	767	9,346	3,221	0	170,108
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	34,215	0	2,071	1,039	0	32,144
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	3,000	3,000	3,000	64	0	3,000
Belize Blue Investment Company LLC	728,000	0	0	21,986	0	728,000
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	68,903	4,481	3,607	1,375	0	69,777
Caribbean Development Bank	38,403	481	1,663	457	0	37,222
Inter-American Development Bank	13,000	4,000	0	427	0	17,000
International Cooperation and Development Fund	17,500	0	1,944	492	0	15,556
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	228,267	8,063	1,446	1,653	-1,165	233,719
Caribbean Development Bank	68,828	8,063	1,112	786	0	75,779
European Investment Bank	334	0	334	4	0	0
Inter-American Development Bank	30,000	0	0	761	0	30,000
International Cooperation and Development Fund	10,000	0	0	102	0	10,000
International Monetary Fund ⁽²⁾	119,106	0	0	0	-1,165	117,940
GRAND TOTAL	2,982,321	43,645	50,155	57,417	-1,687	2,974,124

^R - Revised

^P - Provisional

⁽¹⁾ Since September 2017, debt service payments to Venezuela have been suspended due to U.S. sanctions on Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. Unpaid debt service payments up to the end of June 2026 amount to principal of \$160.4mn and interest of \$30.8mn.

⁽²⁾ International Monetary Fund Special Drawing Rights allocation is included as part of financial public sector of external debt obligation. An increase in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocations from the IMF of \$72.6mn, was assigned on 23 August 2021.